Foreign exchange earned through chartered foreign deep sea fishing trawlers

3432. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) what is the actual amount of foreign exchange earned through chartered foreign deep sea fishing trawlers during the last three years yearwise and also foreign exchange earned during that period from export of all kinds of marine products;

(b) what is the number of foreign deep see fishing trawlers and Indian trawlers operating at present and how many of the Indian trawlers and to what extent, has been financed by the public financial institutions;

(c) what are the top five species of marine products that the country is exporting and what is their quantity and export value yearwise during the above period; and

(d) what is the current policy of Government relating to charting of foreign deep sea fishing trawlers and also the names of the firms which were allowed to charter such trawlers from 1985-86 to 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV) : (a) As per the voyage reports received in the Ministry, the foreign exchange earned through chartered foreign deep sea fishing vessels during the last three years is as follows :—

1987 — 1137341 US $
1988 — 804880 US $
1989 — 1341362* US $

*(Provisional)

According to the Marine Products Export Development Authority, the rupee equivalent of foreign exchange earned during the last 3 years from the export of all kinds of marine product is as follow :

(Rs. in thousands)

1987-88 — 5312039
1988-89 — 5978538
1989-90 — 6347623

(b) According to the Coast Guard authorities, the number of foreign deep sea fishing vessels operating in the Indian EEZ as on 29-8-90 was 46. The number of Indian owned vessels is 171. The information in respect of Indian trawlers financed by public financial institutions is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) As per the Statement I enclosed.

(d) The chartering of foreign deep sea fishing vessels is permitted under the provisions of Maritime Zones of India (Regulations of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981 and the rules framed thereunder in 1982. In addition, certain conditions pertaining to area of operation, acquisition of vessels as per stipulated schedule etc. are imposed while issuing the Letters of Intent/permits for chartering.

Names of the firms which were allowed to charter foreign fishing vessels from 1985-86 to 87-88 are as per the Statement II enclosed.

Statement I

The top five species of marine products that the country is exporting along with the quantity and export value is as follows :

Q : Quantity in tonnes. *V : Value in Rs. 000'*

Items		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Frozen shrimp	Q	55736	56835	58015
	V	4257802	4703315	4627616
Frozen Lobster tails	Q	1863	1663	2072
	V	247352	247352	335920
Frozen Cuttle-fish/fillets	Q	9195	8262	14291
	V	223133	234357	475523
Frozen Squids.	Q	7621	16374	11846
	V	137295	380897	282488
Fresh/Frozen fish	Q	14904	11234	21129
	V	302261	284484	480645

Statement-I

The following are the names of the firms allowed to charter foreign fishing vessels from 1st April 85 to March 88 (i.e. 1985-86 to 1987-88) :—

1. Coastal Trawler (P.) Ltd., Kakinada.
2. High Sea Foods (P.) Ltd.. New Delhi.
3. Leo Sea Foods Ltd., New Delhi.
4. Blue Chrome Ltd., New Delhi.
5. Bali Cold Storage (P.) Ltd.. Madras.
6. Kanchanaganga Sea Foods Ltd., Vijayawada.
7. BRS Marines Ltd., New Delhi.
8. Young Fisheries (P.) Ltd. New Delhi.
9. Ganga Kaveri Sea Foods Ltd., New Delhi.
10. Matsyika Exports Ltd., New Delhi.
11. Star Marine Foods (P.) Ltd.. Hyderabad.
12. Ocean Products & Shipping Ltd. Visakhapatnam.

आयकर के स्थान पर व्यय कर लगाया जाना

3433. **श्री प्रमोद महाजन** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार आयकर के स्थान पर व्यय कर लगाने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल शास्त्री) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) इसका प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Appointment of Mr. Vijay Mallaya as a member of the Board on Trade

3434. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one Mr. Vijay Mallaya who is a non-resident Indian has been appointed a Member of the Board on Trade; and

(b) if so, whether it is proper to appoint NRI on any Board ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no objection to the appointment of non-resident Indians on the Board of Trade set up to ensure dialogue with trade and industry on major developments in the field of international trade.

Reservation of certain items for Exclusive production by Handloom Sector

3435. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reserve certain items for exclusive production by the handloom sector in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution;

(b) whether due to monopoly by powerloom sector and mills the handloom weavers throughout country are facing non-availability of yarn at a reasonable price; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof and to what extent the handloom weavers would be benefited by reserving the handloom products in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Government has introduced a Constitutional Amendment Bill to include the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985 in the IX Schedule of the Constitution.

(b) Mills/powerlooms normally use cone yarn while handlooms utilise yarn packed in hanks. Hank yarn obligation order is one of the important measures taken by the Government to ensure regular availability of hank yarn to the handloom weavers. The production of hank yarn in the country has registered a gradual increase. There are no com-